

CONDEMNED FOR RAINES REVENGE.

Interests Affected by His Amendments Will Vote as a Unit.

VERY ANGRY, BUT QUIET.

Figures Which Show How 75,000 Votes in Greater New York May Be Controlled.

BREWERS SAY, "WE ARE WAITING."

The Indignation of the Average Saloon Keeper at the Cheese-Free Lunch Conspiracy Cannot, However, Be Concealed.

Persons whose interests are most directly assailed by the proposed amendments to the Raines law, have up to the present time done the least talking, but that a tremendous under current has been set in motion in this city and Brooklyn is undeniable. Morris Tekulsky, ex-president of the Liquor Dealers' Association, said yesterday:

"The liquor dealers have taken no action in regard to the Raines law amendments. Neither they nor the brewers have put so much as a feather in the way of their passage. We made up our minds that it was wisest to let the Raines Republicans go ahead and do their worst; our turn would come later.

WILL RAINES RUIN HIS PARTY?

Representative of the Liquor Interest Declares He Will Be to Republicans What Maynard Was to Democrats.

The passage of the Raines Liquor Tax law amendments will result in the formation of a combination of the representatives of the interests which are injured by such legislative action. The object of such combination will be to oppose the political party that is responsible for the amendments.

The interests which the proposed amendments will affect involve a capital of about \$300,000,000, and a voting force of fully 75,000; they will ruin thousands of men whose whole capital is invested in liquor stores and drive them to a man into concerted opposition to the political party that advocates such a measure. The Republican party has forced the brewing and liquor trade to take this step for self-protection. The opposition will be greater and more powerful than any that a political organization ever before faced, and the Republicans are foredoomed to defeat because of their own acts. Maynard drove the Democratic party from power; I regard John Raines as the Maynard of the Republican party.

MORRIS TEKULSKY, Ex-President of the State Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association, in an interview.

"The situation has now driven us to consider our own interests, and it will result in concerted action on the part of every interest and individual affected by these amendments. Against such a combination no political party could stand. Republican defeat is certain not only in Greater New York next fall, but in the State election next year.

"As yet, no direct steps have been taken in the formation of such a combination, but in the Mayoralty fight next November the vast influence of the interests which have been attacked by the amended Raines law will make itself felt and the power of the

WHO RAINES HURTS, AND WHY SO.

Reasons Given for the Formation of a Combined Political Force to Drive Republicans from Power.

WHO WILL BE INJURED.—Seventy-five brewing corporations, having an output annually of 7,000,000 barrels of beer, employing in the business over \$125,000,000, and giving work to an army of 10,000 men and indirectly to 5,000 more.

Over one hundred wholesale liquor dealers, who represent property right valued at \$150,000,000.

Ten thousand saloon and small hotel keepers, many of whom took out a license last May only by way of experiment backed by the brewers and liquor dealers, who held mortgages on their establishments.

Manufacturers of bar fixtures, to whom the saloon keepers are largely in debt, who employ several thousand men.

Bottlers, whose business will be hurt by the lessening demand for liquors and beers.

Owners of buildings in which saloons are situated, who will lose many tenants.

WHY THEY WILL BE INJURED.—Because of the mandatory nature of the building law which the Raines amendments supplement. Namely, compliance with the law requiring fireproof construction of the first floor of every building used for hotel purposes, and which will compel the alteration of several hundred saloon-houses at a total cost of at least \$1,000,000.

Because of an alleged discrimination against city liquor dealers and in favor of country saloon keepers, in point of tax, etc.

Because of the cost of the free lunch, which, added to the \$800 tax, will, it is said, reduce the number of saloons fully 50 per cent.

Thousands concerned will be shown in the defeat of the Republican ticket and the success of its opponent.

Many Will Go Out of Business.—When the Raines law went into effect 1,700 saloon keepers in New York went out of business. At the same time 500 new establishments opened. This year the reduction will be much greater.

Men like the Gentlen Brothers, who keep in touch with the sentiment of the liquor interest, assert that the free lunch will impose a great hardship on saloon keepers, and result in driving many of them out of the business. Many liquor men, they say, were enabled to pay the \$800 tax only because the abolition of the free lunch meant an annual saving in expenses of from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

They say that the amendment restoring the free lunch was inserted at the instance of the country cheese makers, and is an additional reason why a combination should and will be formed to protect "local rights."

It is claimed by the liquor interests that every saloon in Greater New York—and it is estimated that after May 1 there will be about five thousand of them—will control ten votes. The voting strength of a liquor and beer dealers' political combination would, they say, be as follows:

Saloon keepers' vote.....	50,000
Vote controlled by brewers.....	500
Bar fixtures manufacturers' vote.....	2,500
Buildings owners' vote.....	2,000
Hotel keepers' vote.....	5,000
Club members' vote.....	5,000
Total.....	75,000

"The Brewers' and Masters' Association," said W. K. Clark, vice-president of the Brewers' Board of Trade, "cannot take any political action as a body. Therefore we could not become a party to any combination, except as individuals. But," and

he smiled, "as individuals we may do a good deal."

Simply Biding Their Time.

"We have not taken any action in regard to the Raines law amendments. We are willing to let the Republicans have full swing, trusting to the popular sentiment to protect public interests. In my opinion, if the Legislature passes the amendments, it will close 50 per cent of the saloons in Greater New York. That would mean a great loss to the brewers, who have invested \$125,000,000 in the metropolis, and employ 10,000 men in the manufacture annually of 7,000,000 barrels of beer. Our employees are the best paid of any industry in this community. What will be our loss, the loss to saloon keepers, to building owners, to fixture manufacturers and many others whose business interests ally them to the brewing and distillery industries, will also be the loss of the State, for 15,000 or 4,000 beer and liquor dealers are forced out of business the State must bear a loss in revenue from the license tax of from \$2,400,000 to \$3,200,000."

It was stated yesterday that if any political action were taken by the brewers as a party to the anti-Raines law combination it would be taken through the State Association, the officers of which are: President, Frank A. Ehret, New York; first vice-president, George C. Hanley, Albany; second vice-president, C. G. Pankow, Buffalo; third vice-president, J. M. Knapp, New York; treasurer, Adolph G. Haffel, New York; secretary, G. Thomann; trustees, C. H. Evans, Hudson; W. B. Taylor, Albany; F. B. Haberle, Syracuse; E. G. S. Miller, Buffalo; Otto Huber, Brooklyn; A. Barth, Staten Island; Edward Schwager, William Hoffman, R. G. W. Woerts, Charles A. Stadler, Simon Uhlman and Charles Guenther, New York.

WHAT STRUCK PATERSON?

Continued from First Page.

tariff. Republican chances seemed additionally bright because the city is the home of Governor Griggs and Vice-President Hobart, both of whom had their friends hostile to the Republican candidates. The Democratic nominee, John Hinchliffe, hardly hoped for success himself, but he went into the campaign with the same vigor that he worked for Bryan and free silver last Fall, and he won.

New gubernatorial timber.

Incidentally it is believed that Mr.

Hinchliffe's victory will pave the way to a brilliant political career for him. He is young and energetic. He stood by Bryan last Fall, and there was no compromise in the city campaign. When Jersey Democrats are next looking for a candidate for Governor it may occur to them that a Democrat who can win in Hobart's home is good gubernatorial timber.

The completed returns showed that Jersey City had been recovered by the Democrats by a majority of 3,246, the victorious candidate for Mayor being Edward Hoos. McKinley's plurality last Fall was 3,500. McKinley's local issues entered into the campaign, but such a level-headed leader as ex-Sheriff Davis said yesterday that the Ding-

and postponing the elections until November. The act was declared unconstitutional by a lower court, but Mayor Wanser may endeavor to keep his office till the highest court passes on the question.

Newark Very Close.

The Republicans were almost as confident of gaining ground in Newark, a manufacturing city, as in Paterson. The result was very close, but gave the Democrats control of the Board of Aldermen by a majority of four. Harrison Van Dyne, a Republican, and Charles F. Herr, were elected members of the Board of Works. In the election of a City Home Trustee the

Democrats captured four of the eight Councilmen elected. Bayonne, which went for McKinley by 214, was swept by the Democrats, and Hoboken re-elected Mayor Egan, Democrat, for the third time. The only crumb captured by the Republicans was Guttenberg, which went against the Democrats for the first time in years.

Undertaker Hurt in a Runaway.

In a runaway accident A. B. McDougall, an undertaker, of Bloomfield, N. J., had two of his ribs broken, one finger dislocated

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DEMOCRATS ARE REUNITED.

To W. R. Hearst:

The election shows that however far apart Democrats may get, they will come together again. We were divided last Fall, but we are united now. It is my opinion that the party will stick together in the future.—William D. Edwards, former State Senator.

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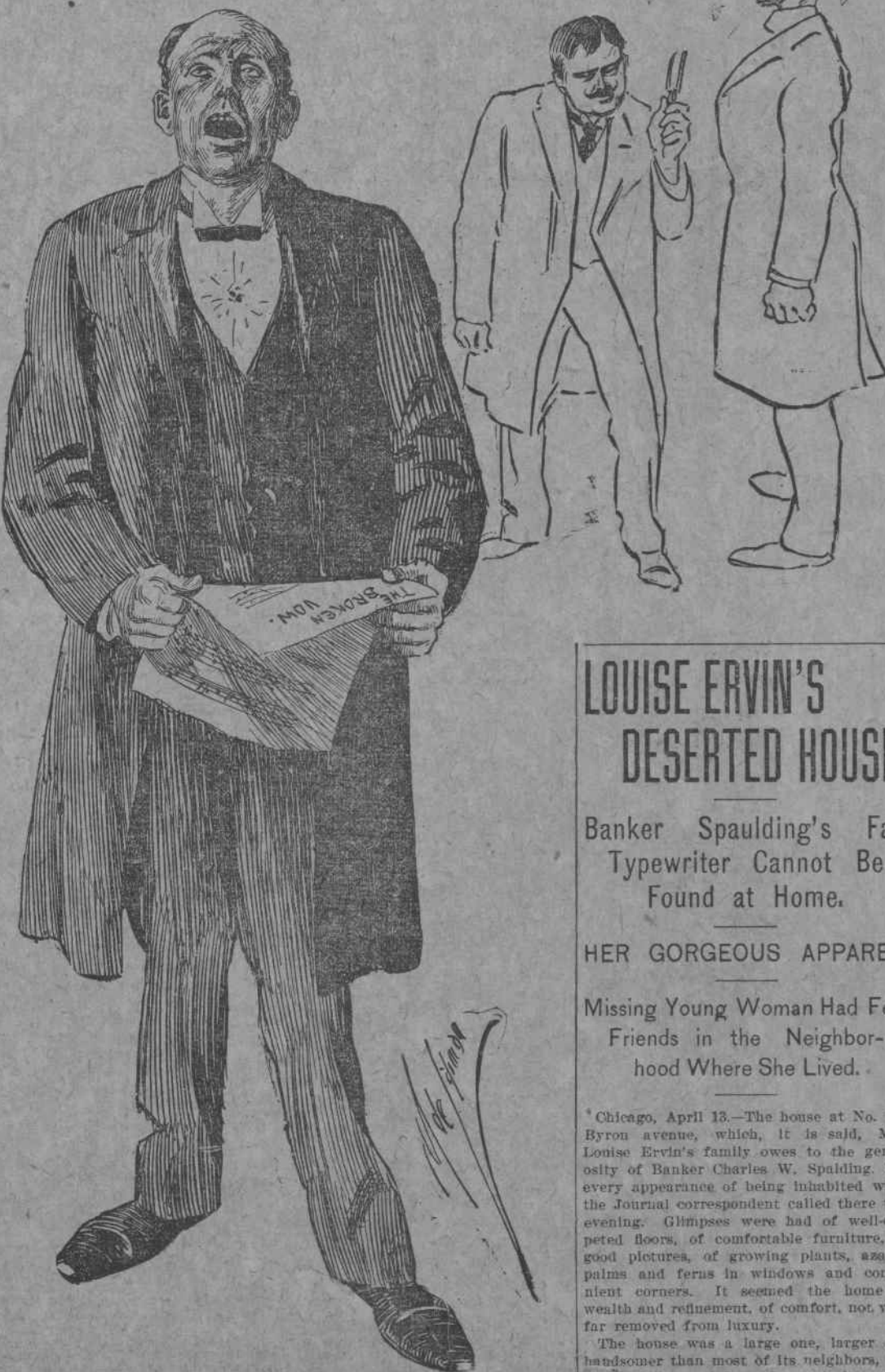
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In Paterson, particularly, the result is a rebuke for the Republicans. Vice-President Hobart and Governor Griggs worked hard through their friends to carry the city for the Republicans, but the Dingley tariff bill spoiled all their plans.

As for Jersey City, there were many local issues that entered into the campaign, and we are threatened with a dual administration. The Democrats are not going to lose the victory they won, however. You can count on that.

ROBERT DAVIS, Democratic Leader of Hudson County.



Signor Roberto Fitzsimmons Having His Voice Tried.

The pugilist yesterday sang for an eminent physician who has examined the throats of many professional singers, and he was assured that his vocal organs were as strong from a musical standpoint as are his muscles from the standpoint of nationalism.

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LOUISE ERVIN'S DESERTED HOUSE.

Banker Spaulding's Fair Typewriter Cannot Be Found at Home.

HER GORGEOUS APPAREL.

Missing Young Woman Had Few Friends in the Neighborhood Where She Lived.

Chicago, April 13.—The house at No. 501 Byron avenue, which, it is said, Miss Louise Ervin's family owes to the generosity of Banker Charles W. Spaulding, had every appearance of being inhabited when the Journal correspondent called there this evening. Glances were had of well-carpeted floors, of comfortable furniture, of good pictures, of growing plants, azaleas, palms and ferns in windows and convenient corners. It seemed the home of wealth and refinement, of comfort, not very far removed from luxury.

The house was a large one, larger and handsomer than most of its neighbors, yet the lot it occupied was enough larger to accommodate a trim, well-kept little lawn on one side, and a stable in the rear. That the stable was not dragging out an existence of innocuous desuetude was evident from the fresh rutts in the gravelled drive leading up to it. But the place was apparently deserted. Either the occupants had departed or they were secluding themselves.

The neighbors next door, and on the opposite side of the street, knew nothing about the Ervins further than that the family had gone away this morning.

A Friend of Miss Ervin.

Just as the car swung into Illinois street on the way downtown, the correspondent was startled by a voice alongside saying rather sarcastically: "Well, did you learn anything new in Byron avenue to-day?"

The question came from a demure little brown-eyed woman, with a pretty, soft color, not at all one's idea of a dashing adventuress.

"Are you Miss Ervin, may I ask?" But she was not Miss Ervin, and she didn't see why any one should think she was. She lived a few doors away, and had been a spectator of the evening's efforts.

"Miss Ervin is a beautiful girl, just beautiful, a decided brunette, and I consider Banker Spaulding a man of taste," was the opinion she ventured.

No one in the neighborhood knew Miss Ervin. She had lived there four years with precious few friends. But Miss Ervin was seen yesterday on the street downtown. She was elaborately dressed, wore diamonds in her ears and at her neck a large diamond brooch. Her coat was of seal skin and of the latest style. The brooch, it is said, was taken out of a safety deposit vault by Mr. Spaulding only a day or two since. Where Miss Ervin is stopping now is not known.

Mr. Spaulding is at the Plaza, on the north side. He was there yesterday, when he promised to meet the trustees of the University of Illinois and explain what had become of the \$48,000 worth of bonds and the \$130,000 in cash belonging to the University. But no one knew it. Mr. Spaulding is keeping out of sight—so is Miss Ervin.

The Brothers May Suffer.

The sins of a sister may be visited upon the brothers in the case of the Ervins. W. Berry Ervin, a handsome young man of twenty-six, who occupied the position of assistant in Mr. Spaulding's bank, was a prominent society man until the bank's collapse. He was a member of a fashionable West Side church, moved in the best circles and was engaged to the daughter of a well-known West Side merchant. They were to have been married before long, and the match was considered a good one by both families. Now the young lady's parents are not so sure about it. The Spaulding failure and so much about Mr. Spaulding and Miss Ervin that the girl's father is, it is said, desirous of breaking off the match. Of course, he has nothing against young Ervin, but the skeleton in his family's closet is a little too much for him.

Another brother of Miss Ervin's is now in Colorado. He is not the business man that his brother is, and he talks more. When he was living at home he is said to have displayed goodly sums of money to different friends, and when asked how he came by it, he said: "I got it at the bank; I know a few things."

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CRETE MINISTER PREDICTS WAR.

Mr. Skauzes Says the Powers Are Solely Responsible.

CLASH ON THE FRONTIER.

Great Armies Cannot Face Each Other Much Longer Without Fighting.

GREECE'S WORK FOR PEACE.

Yielded in the Cretan Matter, and Yet the Allies Have Entirely Failed to Satisfy Any One.

By Langdon Perry.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Athens, April 14.—Mr. Skauzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, when asked to make a statement to the Journal of the present political condition, dictated the following to me:

"It would be very embarrassing to tell the exact situation, because from the beginning of the Cretan question—that is to say, from May in last year—the Greek Government, responding to the demand of the powers, made every endeavor to work toward a peaceful solution of the question. In January last again, when the new massacres in Canea took place, which excited the public in Crete, as well as in the Hellenic Kingdom and wherever Greeks are living, the Greek Government gave proofs of its conciliatory disposition in taking into consideration the desires of the powers of not having war complications.

Greece's Peaceful Attitude.

"On Greece's demand for union with Greece, the powers expressed the opinion that no annexation could take place, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire being for the moment a necessity. Thereupon, by the answer we gave to the powers, we proved our desire to be as conciliatory as possible, and we proposed a plebiscite so that the Cretan people might be in a position to express their wishes.

"The powers having let us understand that a plebiscite did not correspond with their views, we have indicated a solution, which, while it did not meet our national aspirations, could be accepted by our Government with some chance of having it accepted by the public—namely, that the powers give Greece the authority of administering Crete as has been done in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unhappily, the powers gave no answer, but continued to speak of autonomy for Crete.

Greece Not After Autonomy.

"Greeks do not even wish to hear of such a solution. What benefit would they derive if we should recommend them to accept that solution?

"Now to augment the complication of this Cretan question has come the frontier question. Turkey, profiting, as it seems, by the attitude of the powers in Crete, has begun to assemble forces on our frontier. We could not stand with crossed arms, and so we have each about 80,000 men watching each other across the frontier. The powers not having decided to give a satisfactory solution to the Cretan question, we have now two questions on our hands, and perhaps what has been neglected on account of its easiness will probably find a solution in force. The presence of the two armies opposite each other renders this probable."

Germany Aiding Turkey.

General Grumbkopf, of the German Army, is drilling the Turkish artillery on the frontier, and Admiral Kaitay, of the German Navy, is inspecting the Turkish squadron in the Dardanelles. The Government here thinks this act of Germany violates the principle of neutrality. The German Emperor's sister, the Crown Princess of Greece, left this evening for the frontier to inspect the ambulances.

CRETANS STAND FIRM.

They Refuse to Consider Any Proposition Except Absolute Union with Greece.

By Sidney Roberts Burleigh.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Canan, April 14.—The Russian Consul again interviewed the insurgents at Retimo. The most prominent leader of the Cretans is Sapaunakis, who is related to high officials in Athens. The chiefs insisted that nothing but absolute union with Greece would satisfy them. They refused to entertain Consul Demerle's proposal to choose delegates from all parts of the island to meet the admirals in conference at some point distant alike from the ships and Colonel Vassos. It is perfectly evident that as long as Colonel Vassos remains in the island it will be useless to confer with the Cretans, who decline to believe that it is Europe's determination not to give Crete to Greece.

Gennadins addressed a letter to the consuls complaining that his house at Halapa had been looted by international troops, and a quantity of arms and other private property of Greek subjects stolen. The Commission of Inquiry, however, found that the house had been entered three weeks ago by the Greeks, all of whom were known to the caretaker.

SIG. FITZSIMMONS.

Continued from First Page.

throat examined—and then, sir, I—I want my voice tested."

"At your service, Mr. Fitzsimmons," replied the throat specialist. "Be kind enough to take a seat in this chair," pulling a comfortable contrivance into position so that by means of a reflector he could explore the champion's throat and larynx.

"Let me see," he continued as he peered down Bob's windpipe, "you are in pretty good condition. A little inflamed, but in the least bit serious. A spray will put you in perfect shape. Left tonsil perhaps a little heavy, but sound as a dollar. How's your stomach? In good condition? Hold still. There you are. Now relax a minute."

The blood rushed to Bob's head as the spray was shot into his mouth, and gagged him for a few seconds.

"She's all right then, Doctor, is she?" said Fitzsimmons when he got his breath.

"Suppose we try that voice-testing now. What are you going to do with that b. hairpin?"

Dr. Miller had picked up his tuning fork, and had struck it on his knee.

"This is merely to get the tone, Mr. Fitzsimmons. Now take this note: A-a-a-a-a. Do, re, me, fa, so, la, se."

"No, you don't come that do, re, fa, a, da game at all. I can't sing that way. Let's tackle a regular tune. 'Answered,' or the 'Broken Vow,' or something like that. Or 'Oh, Promise Me.'"

"But the tones are the things to try first in order to get a test," said the doctor. "Now follow me: Do, re, me, fa, so, la, se, do. Do, re, la, so, fa, me, re, do. See! You go up and then down."

"Oh, you have to do that?" All right. Do, re, me, fa, so, la, se, do. The champion's voice cracked and he burst out laughing. "Me are dough! Well I guess I can, when it's in sight. Now wait a minute, Doc, and I'll give you a verse of 'Oh, Promise Me.' Just a sample:

"Oh, promise me that some day you and I will take our love together some day, Where we can be alone and fairly rosy. And gather sunshine where wild flowers grow! The first of May is the early spring! That came in whispers till both and sang. No love less perfect than a life with thee, O, promise me, O, promise me."

"How's that? I used to have a good tenor voice. I guess I can get it back. Why say, once I went to a rehearsal of an opera troupe and sung in a few bars and missed the house tenor and was donated a high note came from. You know the part in 'Answered' that goes:

"What's in my heart! What's in my heart! There is a hand which heaven hath made for me. Go forth and find. Go forth and find."

"Good enough. Very good, indeed," said the doctor. "You were to A then in a perfectly natural tone. Now take this tone again and follow: Do, re, me, fa, so, la, se, do. No, No, No, broke in Fitz. "It don't go. I want to see what kind of a voice I have and there's no music in that. If I can strike A all right I will take a few single notes and learn some cords on the piano so I can sing to my wife and make it pleasant at home. That's all I want at present. Later on I may get into it deeper, and then you can show 'em what else I can do. Well, I guess it's worth while for me to cultivate my voice. What's the bill for the test? There you are. Cheek enough. Now come with me," said Fitz turning to his companion, "and I'll tell you all about that sixth round with Corbett and Carson and what kind of a dink Corbett is. Good-by, doctor. See you again."

Fitz crossed over to Broadway, purchased two pairs of gloves, got measured for some Spring clothing and turned his attention to Mr. Corbett.

"Compadre, Jim is wearing himself out trying to make me angry, and is losing no opportunity to say things about me that I don't care for. I'm kind of mad, but I don't want to let him know it. I'll show 'em what else I can do. Well, I guess it's worth while for me to cultivate my voice. What's the bill for the test? There you are. Cheek enough. Now come with me," said Fitz turning to his companion, "and I'll tell you all about that sixth round with Corbett and Carson and what kind of a dink Corbett is. Good-by, doctor. See you again."

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